

ST. AUSTELL WITH FOWEY BOROUGH COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the

year 1969

J. McGovern
Medical Officer of Health



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ST. AUSTELL WITH FOLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH & HOUSING COMMITTEE

1 9 6 9

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A.L.Tucker

H.C.Williams

Mrs. M. Williams

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of
the St. Austell with Fowey Borough Council

I have the honour to present the second Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary circumstances of the Borough of St. Austell with Fowey for the year 1969.

A look through the vital statistics gives cause for satisfaction, our Borough figures comparing well with the National figures. The only appreciably high figure is the death rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births; in fact the illegitimate births were much lower than the national average therefore although even only 1 death occurred, it was sufficient to raise the rate.

In 1969 the campaign to improve the storage and handling of cooked meats was continued, and the invaluable help of the Public Health Laboratory at Truro who examined the many specimens taken and who were always willing to advise, was appreciated.

Mr. Sturtridge, Chief Public Health Inspector encloses his report of the sanitary circumstances of the Borough.

I wish to thank my colleagues in other departments for their co-operation and most especially the members of the Public Health Department for their unfailing support.

I should also like to thank the Public Health Committee for their courtesy and interest at all times.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant

J. McGOVERN

Medical Officer of Health

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	21,358
Population	29,900
Number of inhabited houses	11,049
Rateable Value	£1,222,953
Product of Penny Rate	£4,550

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	238	210	448
Legitimate	230	196	426
Illegitimate	8	14	22

<u>Live Birth Rates</u>	<u>St. Austell with Fowey</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
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Live Births per 1,000		
Population (crude rate)	15.0	
Adjusted Rate	17.0	16.3
Ratio of Rate to National Rate	1.04	1.00
Percentage Illegitimate Births	5.0	8.0

<u>Stillbirths</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Total	0.0	2.0
Legitimate	0.0	2.0
Illegitimate	0.0	0.0

<u>Live and Stillbirths</u>	238	212	Total 450
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<u>Deaths of Infants</u>			<u>Total</u>
<u>Under 1 year</u>	5	2	7
Legitimate	4	2	6
Illegitimate	1	-	1
<u>Under 4 weeks</u>	3	2	5
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate	1	-	1
<u>Under 1 week</u>	2	2	4
Legitimate	1	2	3
Illegitimate	1	-	1

<u>Infant Mortality Rate</u>	<u>St. Austell with Fowey</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Live Births	16	18
Deaths of Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	14	17
Deaths of Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	45	25

Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 Live Births	11	12
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Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 Live Births	9	10
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Peri-natal Mortality Rate

Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live and stillbirths	13	23
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Deaths - All Ages

Males	251	Females	243	Total	494
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Death Rate

	<u>St. Austell with Fowey</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
Deaths per 1,000 population (Crude rate)	16.5	
Adjusted Rate	12.4	11.9
Ratio of adjusted Rate to National Rate	1.04	1.00

CAUSES OF DEATH

The following is an abbreviated list of the causes of deaths of all ages:-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Tuberculosis (other than Respiratory)	1	-	1
2. Other infective and parasitic Diseases	2	1	3
3. Malignant neoplasm - buccal cavity etc.	-	1	1
4. Malignant neoplasm - oesophagus	2	-	2
5. Malignant neoplasm - stomach	6	3	9
6. Malignant neoplasm - intestine	7	8	15
7. Malignant neoplasm - lung, bronchus	14	4	18
8. Malignant neoplasm - breast	-	9	9
9. Malignant neoplasm - uterus	-	6	6
10. Malignant neoplasm - prostate	4	-	4
11. Leukaemia	2	-	2
12. Other malignant neoplasms	11	15	26
13. Diabetes Mellitus	1	1	2
14. Other endocrine diseases etc.	2	1	3
15. Anaemias	2	2	4
16. Other diseases of the nervous system	2	1	3
17. Chronic rheumatic heart disease	2	1	3
18. Hypertensive Disease	6	5	11
19. Ischaemic heart disease	75	65	140
20. Other forms of heart disease	11	9	20
21. Cerebrovascular disease	37	51	88
22. Other diseases of the circulatory system	14	9	23
23. Influenza	1	1	2
24. Pneumonia	5	5	10
25. Bronchitis and emphysema	7	2	9
26. Other diseases of the respiratory system	6	1	7
27. Peptic Ulcer	1	2	3
28. Appendicitis	-	1	1
29. Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1	3	4
30. Cirrhosis of liver	1	-	1
31. Other diseases of the digestive system	1	6	7
32. Nephritis and nephrosis	4	1	5
33. Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
34. Other diseases of the genito-urinary system	1	2	3
35. Diseases of the skin, subcutaneous tissue	-	1	1
36. Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	1	1	2
37. Congenital Anomalies	2	-	2
38. Birth injury, difficult labour	-	1	1
39. Other causes of perinatal mortality	1	1	2
40. Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	3	7	10
41. Motor vehicle accidents	-	4	4
42. All other accidents	7	10	17
43. Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	6	1	7
44. All other external causes	-	1	1
All Causes	251	243	494

It can be seen from the causes of death that as expected diseases of the heart and circulatory system accounted for most deaths, 57%, while malignant neoplasms accounted for a further 19%, these two causes alone being responsible for 76% of all deaths. Cancer of the lung and bronchus accounted for 13 deaths and was an increase of 2 on last year - this is in line with national statistics which show a steady increase of deaths from lung cancer every year. It would seem almost needless to, once again, stress the connection of lung cancer with smoking except that people keep on dying from this cause and people keep on smoking.

The following gives the distribution of deaths over age groups.

Age group at death	Male	Female
Under 4 weeks	3	2
4 weeks and under 1 year	2	-
1 - 4 years	-	-
5 - 14 years	1	2
15 - 24 years	4	1
25 - 34 years	-	4
35 - 44 years	4	3
45 - 54 years	13	9
55 - 64 years	42	23
65 - 74 years	67	68
75 and over	111	135

50% of all deaths occurred in the 75 years and over age group. In the case of the females 56% died in this age group while 44% of men also lasted into this group. These figures should cheer up the males as last year the figures for females and males were 60% and 37.5% respectively.

The infant deaths were due to congenital abnormalities and pre-maturity, except for the two children over 4 weeks who died from respiratory disease.

SECTION A

AREA - (in acres)

21,358

The Borough of St. Austell with Fowey with a population of around 30,000 and extending over 21,000 acres is fortunate in having a mild winter climate with moderate rainfall. Although industry is playing an increasingly large part in the economy of the borough, a coastline with Fowey at one end and Mevagissey and Portmellon at the other, provides the tourist with plenty of seaside holiday recreation.

The China Clay Industry is still the major industrial concern, but the light industrial estate at Holmbush is attracting interest, and the future looks hopeful for further outlets in employment of the young people of the district, both male and female.

SECTION B
GENERAL DIVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

1. Medical Officer of Health

J. McGovern, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Area Health Office,
Moorland Road,
ST. AUSTELL.
Telephone-St. Austell
2206

2. Chief Public Health Inspector

L.H. Sturtridge, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.N., Cert Meat & Food
Inspector.

3. Additional Public Health Inspectors

C.F. Quantrell, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.R.S.H., Dip. Meat & Food Inspector.

M.J. Abrams, M.A.P.H.I., Dip. Meat & Food Inspector.

P.R. Johns, M.A.P.H.I., Dip. Meat & Food Inspector.

4. Clerical Staff

Mrs. B. Lumb (until March 1969)

Mrs. M. Day (from 1st April 1969)

LABORATORY FACILITIES

These were available at the Public Health Laboratory, Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro.

SERVICES

The services provided by the Local Health Authority viz. the Cornwall County Council are usually referred to as personal services, while the services provided by the Borough Council are called environmental services. The two together add up to a fairly extensive cover and give a wide measure of protection and aid at vital periods of life. Since the scope of the personal services may not be realized by all Councillors the following list will be illuminating. The County Council Services include home nursing, home midwifery and Health visiting, Maternity and Child Welfare, vaccination and immunisation, school health and child guidance, prevention of illness, care and after care, home help, welfare and mental welfare, dental care and cervical cytology. The County Council provides the cost of certain family treatments carried out by the Family Planning Association.

The expansion and re-orientation of the personal services to meet changing circumstances continued during 1969. Nursing attachment which had been the subject of field trials, was adopted generally, and although, at first a few difficulties were encountered, the general opinion of nurses and medical practitioners was favourable. By attachment, nurses, midwives and health visitors, were attached to individual practices instead of the previous arrangement whereby nurses worked in districts and attended to patients from more than one practice. It was hoped that by having regular, constant health teams a better service could be obtained for the patients by discussion of findings and pooling of knowledge when the increased information a team could bring forward would be much greater than the information acquired by any one member alone. A team consisting of midwife, home nurse, health visitor and general practitioner should be able to know of families from almost literally conception to death. It is known already that more visits are being made by nursing staff, to people in their own homes than were made formerly.

The extension of vaccination and immunisation to the common infectious diseases is gradually resulting in their disappearance, so long as preventive measures are kept up.

Over 90% of births in the Borough population take place in hospital nowadays, and the emphasis has shifted from midwife to general duties nurse.

The programmes fostered by the need for the spread of Health Education and arranged by the aid of and, in many cases, at the instigation of the Health Education Officer of the County Health Department, have increased appreciably.

The various services for the young and the school child are increasing in scope, services such as child guidance, hearing and developmental assessments, special examinations of the backward child and the physically handicapped child. Similarly services for the adult include, relaxation and mothercraft for expectant mothers, cervical cytology clinics and the provision of free family planning facilities for certain mothers on health and social grounds.

The welfare and mental welfare services have expanded and will in the future be under a separate director and form a separate department from the present combined Health and Welfare Department. The present combined services have operated under one roof and benefit has been derived from this close association, especially by the easy exchange of information and by discussion. It is to be hoped that the formation of a separate department will not mean loss of essential contact or the only loser will be the patient.

The environmental services carried out by the Borough Health Department covers an important field, being concerned with the air we breathe, the houses we live in, the premises we work in and the food and drink we ingest. The Chief Public Health Inspector in his part of the report has detailed the visits and types of visits made by the Inspectors during the year.

It is only right to pay tribute, at this stage, to the many voluntary workers who give of their time and energy freely to relieve hardship and suffering in the community. It would be invidious to single out any organisation for special mention when there are so many good people helping. However, our thanks are due to them.

The following list of clinics gives some idea of the work carried out at Moorland Road Clinic.

Child Welfare	{ Charlestown - Parish Church Hall	4th Wednesday 2-4 p.m.
	{ Bethel - Methodist Church Hall	2nd Wednesday 2-4 p.m.
	{ St.Austell - Moorland Road Clinic	1st & 3rd Wed.2-4 p.m.
	{ Fowey - Parish Church Hall	4th Wednesday 2-4 p.m.
Ante-natal	St.Austell - Maternity Unit	Wednesday Mornings.
Orthopaedic	St. Austell - Moorland Road	Tuesday mornings.
Tuberculosis	St. Austell Hospital (Health Visitor attends)	Monday afternoons.
Dental	St. Austell - Moorland Road	Daily
Ophthalmic	St. Austell - Moorland Road	Tuesdays, by appointment.
Hearing Assessment Clinic	St. Austell - Moorland Road	By arrangement
Psychiatric	St. Austell - Moorland Road	Monday mornings, Friday afternoons
Child Guidance	St. Austell - Moorland Road	Thursday all day
Speech Therapy	St. Austell - Moorland Road	Wednesday & Friday
Mothercraft	St. Austell - Moorland Road	Tuesday afternoons
Family planning	St. Austell - Moorland Road	1st, 2nd Monday each month 2.30-4.0p.m. 3rd, 4th Fridays 6.30 - 8.0 p.m. Last Monday each month 2.30 - 4.0 p.m.
Smear Test	St. Austell - Moorland Road	By appointment

Hospitals

The St. Austell District Hospital and the Fowey Hospital provide medical and surgical beds, although there is no resident medical staff. The Penrice Maternity Hospital has now been joined by the Penrice Geriatric Hospital.

Clinics held at the St. Austell Hospital are:-

General Medical and Surgical	Daily
Orthopaedic	Monday mornings
Veneral Diseases	Tuesday afternoons
Tuberculosis	Monday afternoons
Skin Diseases	Thursday mornings

SECTION C

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT

WATER

Almost all the houses in the Borough have a piped water supply which is provided mainly by the North and Mid Cornwall Water Board. This supply is not plumbo-solvent and has proved to be bacteriologically pure. Over 400 samples were taken during the year, more than half of these by Public Health Inspectors of this Borough.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

During the year the sewerage of the Portnellon area was completed as well as the Trunk Sewer from St. Austell to Menagwins Sewage Disposal Works. The reconstruction of the latter is about three quarter complete.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

This service is under the control of the Surveyor the refuse tips being situated at St. Andrews Road and Par Beach during the winter months.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Supervision and maintenance of the public conveniences in the area comes under the Surveyors Department.

FOOD HYGIENE

Cornwall being a tourist centre incurs the penalties associated with the sudden upsurge in population and the consequent equally sudden rise in the sale of food, both in the form of meals and pre-cooked foods for immediate consumption and otherwise. By far the greatest danger to health from food lies in the transmission of disease to already cooked foods such as cooked hams etc. Foods such as pasties, pies, hams etc., provide a good medium for the growth of germs, and therefore the necessity for cleanliness in handling these foods at all stages must be stressed. The need to keep the foods at a cool enough temperature to prevent growth of organisms is of equal importance.

The policy of constant supervision of food premises was maintained.

SECTION D

Prevalence of and control over Infectious and other Diseases.

The following notifications of infectious diseases were received:-

Measles	13
Scarlet Fever	1
Dysentery	1
Tuberculosis	
Pulmonary	5
Non-pulmonary	4

IMMUNISATION

A programme of immunisation against Diptheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough, Polio, Smallpox and Measles was carried out during the year in a routine similar to previous years. These measures cover the period from infancy to school leaving.

A good percentage of children are protected above, 80% for all except small-pox and measles, of which latter prophylactic there was a temporary delay in supplies.

TUBERCULOSIS

The total number of cases in the register at the 31st December, 1969 was as follows:-

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>
Male	48	6
Female	28	15

There was no deaths due to pulmonary tuberculosis during 1969, although there was a death in an old person associated with late effects of non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

Regular visiting of cases is carried out and examination of contacts of new cases and existing cases occurs at regular intervals. Prophylactic measures have been taken by offering B.C.G.vaccination to school children over a period of years. This vaccination provides protection against the disease during a period of life when the subject is vulnerable. When first started in Cornwall the selected age group was the school leaving group but as time passed the selection has gradually moved to the eleven year old children. In 1969 following preliminary testing of 920 children in the selected age group, 794 received B.C.G. vaccination against Tuberculosis. Many of the children not receiving B.C.G. had already obtained protection by previous B.C.G. vaccination as contacts.

The mass radiography unit pays a regular fortnightly visit to the Health Area Office, Mocrland Road, St. Austell, to provide a chest Xray service. All General Practitioners are notified of dates and times. Firms wishing to avail themselves of the service for staffs should contact the Health Area Office, since the unit is only open for 1 hour and numbers have to be limited to the capacity of the unit.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the St. Austell with Fowey Borough Council

I have pleasure in presenting the second Annual Report for the Borough of St. Austell with Fowey. During the year the standard of activity has been maintained and a total of 6,696 visits were paid to various types of premises by the Public Health Inspectors in carrying out their statutory duties under the Acts.

The principal items of the report are set out in classified order as follows :-

1. MEAT INSPECTION

Meat inspection presents a formidable task and it is gratifying to report that 100% post-mortem inspection of all animals slaughtered for human consumption has been maintained. The 4 licensed slaughterhouses were visited 1,127 times in order to inspect the 16,409 animals slaughtered and as a result 19 tons 13 cwts 22 lbs of meat and offal was condemned as being unfit for human consumption. Table 2 on page 23 summarises the results of meat inspection within the area.

Tuberculosis

The incidence of tuberculosis in cattle was again very low and of the 8,779 pigs slaughtered and inspected only 1.1% were affected with localised tuberculosis resulting in 9 cwts 4 lbs of meat and offal being condemned.

Cysticercus Bovis

Cysticercus bovis, the cystic stage of the human tapeworm was found in 4 cows and 29 other cattle during the year. Carcasses are subject to prescribed refrigeration treatment before being released for human consumption and the owner of the animal is normally contacted so that investigations into origin can be carried out.

2. UNSOUND FOOD

Numerous routine visits were paid to wholesalers and retail food premises for the examination of foodstuffs and as a result the following quantities of food, which were found to be unfit for human consumption, were surrendered for condemnation and disposal:-

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>cwts</u>	<u>lbs</u>
Meat Retail Shops	0	1	11
Canned Meat	-	14	97
Other canned foods	1	13	101
TOTAL	2	9	97

3. ICE-CREAM

A total of 38 samples of ice-cream were collected during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Truro for examination. There are now 11 ice-cream manufacturers and 137 premises retailing ice-cream within the Borough.

4. FOOD HYGIENE

To a considerable extent the most satisfactory progress in promoting food hygiene is achieved by persuasion. For this to be successful co-operation of all those concerned is necessary and a great deal of work is done informally; statistics cannot illustrate the detailed discussions which lead to improvement in premises and practices. However, 512 visits were made to premises subject to the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Table 3 on page 24 sets out the number of food premises in the area grouped in categories of trade carried on in them.

5. CARAVAN AND CAMPING SITES

36 licences in respect of 60 seasonal and 40 residential caravans were granted during the year. These were additional to the 44 licences granted in respect of 244 residential and 937 holiday caravans already in force throughout 1969.

The successful operation of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 has highlighted the shortcomings of the legislation designed to give local authorities control over conditions on tented camping sites. In particular, the framing of Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936, which permits occupiers of land to accommodate campers for long periods without local authorities being able, by means of licensing control, to ensure that adequate facilities are provided on the land, has long been a source of concern. The Public Health Inspectors Association has had discussions with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and it is hoped that fundamental changes in existing methods of control will soon be introduced.

6. WATER SUPPLIES

280 samples of water were collected by the Public Health Inspectors during the year and of the 242 samples collected from the main supplies 15 were found to be unsatisfactory and of the 38 samples collected from private supplies 10 were unsatisfactory. It is the practice to notify the consumers of an unsatisfactory private supply to boil all water before using it for drinking and domestic purposes until such time as the source of contamination is investigated and the necessary steps taken to ensure a wholesome supply. The North and Mid-Cornwall Water Board is immediately notified of any unsatisfactory samples collected from the mains supply.

7. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963.

General inspections continued during the year and Table 4 on page 24 sets out details of the number of the number of premises registered up to the end of 1969 together with the number of persons employed in each particular class of premises.

8 accidents, notified on Form O.S.R.2 were investigated but no formal action was necessary.

8. PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

During the year 399 properties were inspected and 364 were found to be infested and the necessary treatments carried out. Further details are included in Table 5 on page 25.

The public sewers were test-baited and treated twice during the year under review.

9. SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT 1964

A further 2 applications were received for registration as dealers during the year and this brings the total number of registered dealers in the area to 18.

10. RIDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT 1964

4 applications for licences were received during the year and in each case the inspection reports were satisfactory and the licences were granted.

11. HOUSING

Local authorities have powers in the Public Health and Housing Acts to secure the carrying out of repairs and to have unfit houses made fit for habitation. Informal action, however, is generally sufficient to get the necessary work done and only occasionally is formal action required.

The Housing Act 1969, which came into force in August, introduces new powers which, it is hoped, will enable local authorities to require the repair of houses which are not unfit for habitation but will with the aid of an improvement grant prevent them from falling into the unfit category.

Details of action taken in respect of individual houses found to be unfit for human habitation and incapable of being rendered fit at a reasonable expense are set out in Table 6 on page 26, while details of action taken to secure the abatement of nuisances are set out in Table 7 on page 27.

(a) Slum Clearance

During the year 1 Demolition Order and 9 Closing Orders were made and 4 'Undertakings' not to re-let were accepted by the Council. 14 houses on the slum clearance programme were demolished.

(b) Re-Housing

During the year 30 persons comprising 10 families living in unfit houses were re-housed by the Council.

Details of house construction in the area during 1969 were as follows:

Dwellings completed by the Council 29, with 12 under construction at Molinnis, Bugle as at 31.12.1969.

Dwellings completed by private enterprise 309, with 116 under construction as at 31.12.1969.

Schemes for the construction of a further 80 dwellings by the Council at Alexandra Road and Moorland Road, St. Austell; Langurtho Road, Fowey and Meadow Street, Mevagissey are in course of preparation.

(c) Improvement Grants

The Housing Act 1969 was mainly enacted for the purpose of saving our stock of existing houses and it was proposed to do this by relying mainly on the co-operation of property owners and the powers of persuasion by officers of local authorities in getting the owners to take advantage of the bigger grants which are now wider in scope and practically free from conditions. Grant is also available to cover repairs and replacements needed for the purpose of making fully effective other improvements carried out at the same time.

During the year 67 applications for Discretionary Grants and 35 applications for Standard Grants were received and 59 and 35 respectively were approved.

Improvements and repairs in respect of 51 Discretionary Grants and 34 Standard Grants were completed during the year and the Council contributed £14,220 and £4,047 respectively towards the cost of the work involved.

(d) Certificates of Disrepair

No applications for certificates of disrepair were received during the year.

(e) Qualification Certificates

The Housing Act 1969 introduces a new system governing the rents of privately rented dwellings which have been brought up to a satisfactory standard. Where a house which is subject to a controlled tenancy is provided with all the standard amenities, is in good repair and is fit for human habitation, the tenancy may be converted to a regulated tenancy. To secure this change the landlord has to apply to the local authority for a 'Qualification' Certificate' as to the condition of the house. If a house does not comply with the specified conditions, but in the application the landlord gives details of works which he proposes to carry out, the local authority may grant a provisional certificate. No applications were received either for a 'Qualification Certificate' or a 'Provisional' certificate from the inception of the Act in August until the end of the year.

(f) Overcrowding

One case of overcrowding was investigated during the year.

12. CONCLUSION

I would now take the opportunity of thanking the Members of the Council for their help and support given during the year and also to Dr. McGovern for his invaluable co-operation and advice. I would also like to thank my office colleagues especially the staff of the Public Health Department for their loyal support at all times.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant

L.H. STURTRIDGE

Chief Public Health Inspector

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Truro Road,
St. Austell.

TABLE 1

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

VISITS

1969

HOUSING

Public Health Acts

Houses inspected	174
Miscellaneous public health	731

Housing Acts

Houses inspected	706
Improvement Grants	215
Overcrowding	3
Miscellaneous housing visits	93

Vermin

Filthy and verminous premises	29
Rats and mice	43

General

Atmospheric pollution	178
Boarding establishments	2
Caravan and camping sites	205
Drainage	1,359
Factories - power	8
Factories - outworkers	3
Land charges register	71
Litter Act	16
Noise abatement	51
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	401
Pet Animals Act	7
Public Conveniences	5
Quarry fencing	1
Refuse collection and disposal	59
Riding Establishments	7
Scrap Metal Dealers	11
Shops Act, 1950	47
Sites - demolition	1
Swimming pools	2
Theatres and cinemas	3
Water supply	19

1969

Food inspection

Meat inspection (not at slaughterhouses)	2
Meat inspection (at slaughterhouses)	1,127
Other foods	99
Bakeries	9
Butchers	20
Canteens	1
Confectioners	25
Fish Shops	2
Fish Shops - fried	13
Greengrocers and fruiterers	35
Grocers	123
Hotels and boarding houses	5
Ice cream manufacturers	3
Ice cream retailers	37
Licensed premises	7
Market stalls	11
Miscellaneous food visits	52
Milk distributors	28
Mobile fried fish and chip shops	1
Mobile ice-cream retailers	6
Mobile snack bars	3
Preserved food premises	12
Restaurants	47
Slaughterhouses	45
Wholesalers	22
Snack Bars	5
<u>Samplings</u>	
Food general	10
Ice-cream	22
Specimens	22
Water	258
Cream	2
<u>Other Visits</u>	
Food poisoning	3
Infectious diseases	10
Insect pests	43
Petroleum	111
Housing advances	25

6,696

TABLE 2

MEAT INSPECTION

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2093	473	299	4756	8779
Number inspected	2093	473	299	4756	8779
All diseases except T.B. & Cysticercus					
(a) Whole carcasses condemned	9	37	21	57	22
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1048	267	3	276	1243
% of number affected with diseases other than T.B. and Cysticercus	50.5	64.3	8.0	7.0	14.2
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
(a) Whole carcass condemned	0	0	0	0	0
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	0	0	96
% of number inspected affected with T.B.	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
<u>Cysticercus only</u>					
(a) Whole carcass condemned	0	0	0	0	0
(b) Carcass of which some part or organ was condemned	29	4	0	0	0
% of number inspected affected with cysticercus	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gross weight of meat condemned in lbs.	15647	16348	892	3426	7726

TABLE 3.
FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960

	Number of food premises		Number of food premises
Bakeries	14	Hospital kitchens	3
Butchers	37	Hotels & boarding houses	31
Canteens	5	Ice-cream manufacturers	11
Clubs	34	Ice-cream retailers	137
Confectioners, sweets etc.,	32	Public Houses	37
Wet fish shop	8	Preserved food premises	43
Fried fish shop	14	Restaurants	58
Greengrocers & fruiterers	10	School kitchens	19
Grocers	127	Wholesalers	7
		Cinemas	4

TABLE 4

Class of premises	Registration of premises up to 31.12.1969	
	Premises registered	Persons employed
Offices	133	1,315
Retail shops	284	1,038
Wholesale shops and warehouses	24	144
Catering premises and canteens	51	228
Fuel storage depots.	3	13
Totals	495	2,788

TABLE 5

RODENT CONTROL

	TYPE OF PROPERTY			(4) Totals of 1, 2 and 3	Agric- ulture
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Non-Agricultural Dwelling houses (inc.Cl. houses)	(3) All other including business premises		
A. No. of properties inspected as a result of:-					
1. Notification	33	268	77	378	13
2. Survey under the Act	4	0	4	8	0
3. Otherwise	0	0	0	0	0
B. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	153	938	351	1442	65
C. No. of properties inspected (Section A.) which were found to be infested by					
1. Rats {Major	0	0	0	0	0
{Minor	32	215	66	313	12
2. Mice {Major	0	0	0	0	0
{Minor	3	21	14	38	1
D. No. of infested properties (in Sec.C) treated by L.A.	35	236	80	351	13
E. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	131	896	298	1325	95
F. No. of Notices served under Section 4.					
a) Treatment	0	0	0	0	0
b) Structural work	0	0	0	0	0
G. No. of block treatments	0	7	0	7	0

TABLE 6

HOUSING

1.	<u>Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year</u>	
a)	Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	100
b)	Number of visits made for the purpose	730
2.	<u>Houses demolished</u>	
a)	In clearance areas	4
b)	Not in clearance areas	10
3.	<u>Unfit houses closed</u>	
a)	Under section 16 (4), 17 (1), 35 (1), Housing Act 1957 and section 26 of the Housing Act 1961	11
b)	Under section 17 (3) and 26, Housing Act 1957	0
c)	Under section 18 of Housing Act, 1957	2
4.	<u>Persons displaced</u>	
a)	From houses in clearance areas	1
b)	From houses not in clearance areas	8
c)	From houses to be closed	13
d)	From parts of buildings to be closed	3
5.	<u>Families displaced</u>	
a)	From houses in clearance areas	1
b)	From houses not in clearance areas	2
c)	From houses to be closed	6
d)	From parts of buildings to be closed	1
6.	<u>Unfit houses made fit</u>	
a)	After informal action by local authority (by owner)	2
b)	After formal notice under section 9 & 13 Housing Act 1957	
	(i) by owner	0
	(ii) by local authority	0
c)	After formal notice under Public Health Acts	0
d)	Previously subject to Demolition Order which has been revoked	2
e)	Previously subject to Closing Order which has been determined	2
7.	<u>Houses in which defects were remedied after</u>	
a)	formal notice under Public Health Acts	10
b)	informal action by Local Authority	13

HOUSING ACT, 1969
Return of Certificates Issued
for the period 25th August, 1969
to 31st December, 1969

IMPROVEMENT CASES

No. of applications for qualification certificates under Sec. 44 (2) under consideration at end of period.	N I L
No. of certificates of provisional approval.	N I L
No. of qualification certificates issued under Section 46(3).	N I L

STANDARD AMENITIES ALREADY PROVIDED

No. of applications for qualification certificates under Sec. 44 (1) under consideration at end of period.	N I L
No. of qualification certificates issued under Section 45 (2) in respect of :-	
(i) dwellings with rateable value of £90. 0.0. or more in Greater London or £60 or more elsewhere.	N I L
(ii) dwellings with rateable value of £60. 0.0. to less than £90 in Greater London or of £40.0.0 to less than £60 elsewhere.	N I L
(iii) dwellings with rateable value of less than £60.0.0. in Greater London or less than £40.0.0.elsewhere.	N I L

EXEMPTION FOR LOW INCOME TENANTS FROM SEC.54.

No. of certificates issued under Sec.55.	N I L
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TABLE 7

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS 1936 and 1961.

INFORMAL AND STATUTORY NOTICE

The following table shows the action taken to secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions dangerous and injurious to health:-

<u>Notices</u>	<u>No. served</u>	<u>Complied with</u>	<u>Work done by the Council in default</u>
Informal	140	130	0
Statutory	8	10	0

TABLE 8
FACTORIES ACT 1961

INSPECTIONS

	No. in Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4 &6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	0	0	0
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	149	8	1	0
(iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	17	0	0	0
	167	8	1	0

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	No.of cases in which defects were found				No.of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector (4)	by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness(S.1)	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowding (S.2)	0	0	0	0	0
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	0	0	0	0	0
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	0	0	0	0	0
Ineffective drainage of floors	0	0	0	0	0
Sanitary Conveniences(S.7)					
a) Insufficient	0	0	0	0	0
b) Unsuitable or defective	1	0	0	0	0
c) Not separate for sexes	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	0	0	0	0	0

PART 3 OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of Outworkers in the August list	No. of cases of default in sending in list to Council	No. of Prosecutions	No. of instances of work in unwhol-some places	No. of Notices served	No. of Prosecutions
<u>Wearing Apparel</u>						
A. Making of etc.	4	0	0	0	0	0
B. Cleaning & Washing of	0	0	0	0	0	0

